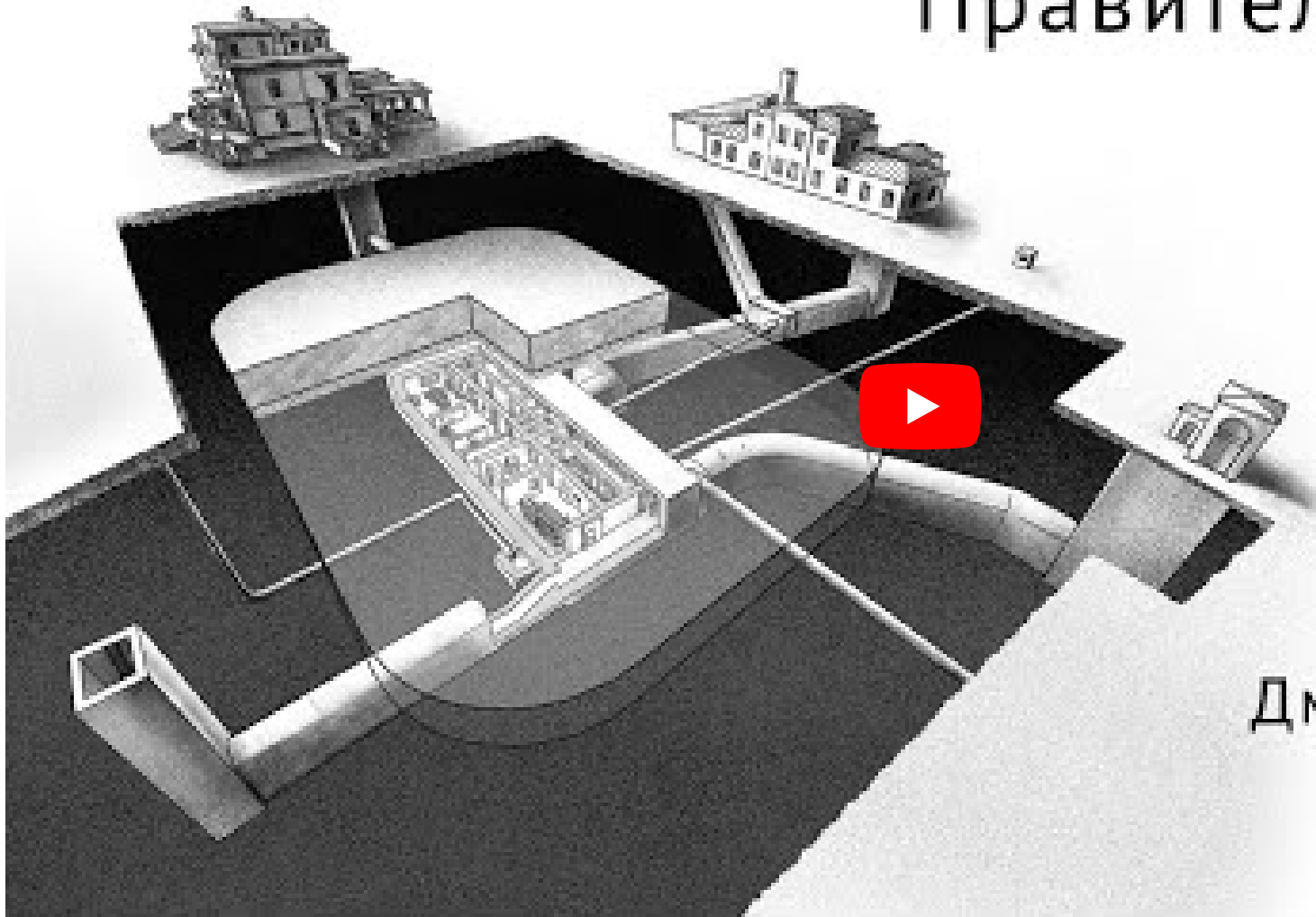




Summaries > Russian History > Exploring Moscow's Government Bunkers: Lecture by Dmitry Yurkov

Правительственные бункеры Москвы









Лекция
Дмитрия Юркова

This is a summary of a YouTube video "Правительственные бункеры Москвы — лекция Дмитрия Юркова" by Подземная Москва!

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The lecture explores the existence of underground structures in Moscow, including bunkers, shelters, and secret subway lines, built for protection during wartime and connected to government facilities, with plans to transform some into urban attractions.

-  **00:00** The lecture explores the existence of underground structures in Moscow and the methods used to gather information about them.
-  **13:13** Moscow subway was ahead of its time in anti-aircraft defense and protection against bombings, with secret passages leading to subway tunnels for refuge during war.
-  **23:10** Soviet Union built underground bunkers and shelters during WWII, including Kirovskaya metro station and secret tunnels in the Kremlin, with 25 government construction projects using similar technology and personnel as the metro, but some were not strong enough to withstand direct hits and adits tree-earth shelters are not reliable for long-term use.
-  **37:05** Moscow's underground shelters and structures, including Stalin's bunker and secret subway lines, were built for protection during wartime and underwent changes based on wartime experiences.
-  **48:10** Summer is a network of communication centers around Moscow designed to prevent communication paralysis in the central region, with various deep and well-protected buildings built for important Soviet ministries and city departments.
-  **59:23** Soviet Russia had a network of secret underground tunnels and facilities, including a deep underground facility and a military communication facility connected to the Moscow metro.

- 🎧 1:17:09 Moscow's underground system is complex and includes special tunnels connecting government facilities, with plans to transform some into urban attractions.
- 🔍 1:30:29 It is not recommended to disclose information on operating facilities as it can pose a threat to national security, but the speaker plans to expand their research and hold an interregional conference on underground objects.

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Key insights

- 🤖 The lecture explains the different ways information about underground secret objects can be obtained, but rumors and fantasies should not be relied upon.
- 🏢 The construction of underground structures for protection against bombs and gases began in imperial times and continued into the Soviet era with new tests and materials being used.
- 🏢 The birth of local air defense in the 1930s led to the mass construction of shelters for the population and authorities, highlighting the fear and preparation for potential attacks during that time period.
- 🚇 Moscow's designers and military theorists in the 30s combined the construction of the metro with demand for air defense, showing the importance of infrastructure in times of war.
- 🚇 The Soviet government had elaborate plans for protecting citizens during wartime, including special entrances and bypasses for evacuation in case of bombing.
- 🌟 The construction of Stalin's bunkers began in the spring of 1941, before the start of World War II, and citizens were forced to hide in hastily constructed basement shelters when the first bombs fell on Moscow in July of that year.
- 🌟 The design of the communication centers underwent significant changes after the Soviet Union's first nuclear weapons test, with the centers becoming aboveground and equipped with camouflage buildings and massive reinforced concrete protective caps.
- 🌟 The increasing power of nuclear weapons in the 1950s led to the construction of more and more underground complexes for protection of special objects and documents.

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Detailed summary

- 🔍 00:00 The lecture explores the existence of underground structures in Moscow and the methods used to gather information about them.

The lecture discusses the existence of underground, well-protected special objects, and the different ways to gather information about them.


Fortification is not taken lightly and information is obtained through up-to-date sources, natural inspections, and archival research, with caution taken to avoid forgeries and misinformation.

The lecture discusses the misconception of Stalin's bunker in Izmailovo and the limitations of the dealer approach in historical research.

The lecture discussed the differences between shallow occurrence and deep open method and how structures in Moscow were built using either method, with no evidence of numerous underground passages throughout the Kremlin.

Gas shelters were built in the 20s to protect against poisonous gases and bombs, with sealed rooms and special pumping filters to clean the air, and later underground structures were developed for protection against bombs.

In the 1920s, the Soviet Union allocated a 500 km strip for air defense along the border, but a year later, strategic cities beyond the border were included, leading to the construction of shelters in the Kremlin for higher public authorities and management, and the birth of local air defense.

 **13:13** Moscow subway was ahead of its time in anti-aircraft defense and protection against bombings, with secret passages leading to subway tunnels for refuge during war.

The Moscow subway construction in the 1920s and 30s was ahead of the planet in terms of anti-aircraft defense and protection against bombings, with the government even creating secret passages leading to subway tunnels for refuge during war.

Various protective measures were proposed and implemented for the Moscow metro in the 1930s, including sheltered descent for wagons and hermetic doors, with some ideas being absurd and others successful.

Underground shelters were designed in various systems, including additional underground workings and departmental buildings, for people to take cover during war, but practical implementation was not fully reached until later years.

The clean ponds metro station in Moscow had a secret air defense command center during World War II that played a significant role in coordinating the air part of the battle for Moscow.

A deep and secret telegraphic backup was built under Belorusskaya metro station in Moscow during the late thirties and early forties to protect communication centers from being destroyed by bomber aviation.

During the Soviet era, a number of secret construction projects were undertaken throughout the country, including the construction of a city command post in Moscow, which was protected by a first category dungeon.

- 🕒 **23:10** Soviet Union built underground bunkers and shelters during WWII, including Kirovskaya metro station and secret tunnels in the Kremlin, with 25 government construction projects using similar technology and personnel as the metro, but some were not strong enough to withstand direct hits and adits tree-earth shelters are not reliable for long-term use.

During World War II, the Soviet Union constructed underground bunkers and shelters, including reinforced concrete pads and hastily constructed basement shelters, to protect citizens from bomb attacks, but some were not strong enough to withstand direct hits.

During World War II, the Kirovskaya metro station in Moscow served as a temporary government headquarters and command post for air defense, with important officials making decisions and holding meetings there.

The lecture discusses the construction of secret shelters and tunnels in the Kremlin during the 1940s, including two main objects and a complex system that allowed for transit through the subway and exits through the Kremlin towers, which remained a secret until recent years.

Declassified documents reveal the existence of 25 government construction projects, including a communication node in the Kremlin, built in the 1940s using similar technology and personnel as the metro.

The ground complex, including a communication center and signalman building, survived to this day and is located at the corner of Bogoyavlensky Lane and Nikolskaya street, with a nearby church also closely related to special objects, including Stalin's bunker in Samara, which is now a popular tourist destination.

Adits tree-earth shelters are a fast and cheap way to build a reliable deep object occurrence, but they will rot in ten years and none have survived to the present day.

- 🕒 **37:05** Moscow's underground shelters and structures, including Stalin's bunker and secret subway lines, were built for protection during wartime and underwent changes based on wartime experiences.

Metrostroy returned from evacuation and continued construction on secret underground lines, including a strange bottle-shaped dungeon and Stalin's special object number 18 bunker in Kuntsevo, which was partially built in the 1940s and completed in a shallow form due to difficulties with deep construction.


Stalin's bunker, Object Number 31, located near Moscow, was a powerful and expensive structure with a mysterious purpose, and was recently pumped out to reveal its beautiful interiors.

Moscow has many underground objects built for protection during wartime, including a special object at the October radio transmitting center intended for storage and installation of powerful radio transmitters.

Special objects were studied after experiencing enemy air bomb hits, leading to changes in object structures and the discovery that objects in the second category, not designed for direct hit, held up well if surrounded by buildings and thicker concrete.

During the war, the importance of evacuation exits and underground tunnels in shelters was realized, leading to the construction of such quarters in Moscow and Petersburg, and the design of protective structures for air defense against nuclear weapons.

The dispersal of communication nodes in the 50s led to the creation of underground protected communication centers in various cities, with connections tied to Moscow, and the design of these centers underwent significant changes after the Soviet Union's test of their own nuclear weapons.

 **48:10** Summer is a network of communication centers around Moscow designed to prevent communication paralysis in the central region, with various deep and well-protected buildings built for important Soviet ministries and city departments.

Summer is the codename for a network of spaced communication centers around Moscow, connected with each other and central urban spokes objects underground cable lines, designed to ensure maximum dispersal and prevent communication paralysis in the central region, with the first ministerial deep bunker occurrence built specifically for the Ministry of Poverty.

The lecture discusses the construction of various deep and well-protected buildings in Moscow, including the Red Gate building and the bomb shelter under the main Moscow State University building, which were built for important Soviet ministries and city departments.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has a special storage facility located in an underground tunnel connected to the Moscow subway, which was originally designed for ventilation filter installations but was repurposed in the 1950s to store important documents and now serves as a full-fledged archival storage with a mini station for loading and unloading.

Special facilities for central authorities were built in forests near Moscow, including duplicate protected structures for factories and storage for food reserves, but the project was only partially implemented and there are still concerns about the safety of high authorities in the event of a war.

A high-rise Stalinist skyscraper was planned for administrative use in the center city, with four basements and a protective structure, but details about its purpose and departments are unknown.

The 100 watts building in Moscow is a deep tunnel with a variable length of 330-45 meters that connects the Kremlin, Stalin skyscraper, China-town, and the CK. Kpss building through an underground connection.

- **59:23** Soviet Russia had a network of secret underground tunnels and facilities, including a deep underground facility and a military communication facility connected to the Moscow metro.

Object number 100 is a long tunnel that was constructed as a continuation of an unfinished special branch, which was needed for natural protective underground facilities for the KGB and other government officials during the event of a war.

The Kremlin complex includes a large horseshoe tunnel that passes under the Kremlin and suburban areas, but the future of this structure remains unknown as the latest declassified documents only date back to the 60s.

Object number 105 is a military communication facility connected to the Moscow metro by a special tunnel, and also includes large underground structures that were originally used for testing air filtration systems in the metro.

The secret connection between the Palace of Soviets and the University Metro Station involves the construction of government buildings and the existence of underground dungeons.

Declassified documents reveal that Soviet Object 54 is the deepest underground facility at a depth of 189 meters, and the construction of Moscow's metro line was impacted by the need to avoid problematic geological areas.

The Moscow metro was planned to connect the city's districts and provide tunnel-protected transportation during war, but due to the high cost, a compromise option was accepted resulting in a deep tunnel that leads to a dead end and the development of challenging and mysterious dungeons in the southwestern part of Moscow.

- **1:17:09** Moscow's underground system is complex and includes special tunnels connecting government facilities, with plans to transform some into urban attractions.

The Moscow Metro's distant air intake project was initially complex and involved multiple air fences and duplicate tunnels, but eventually simplified to just two or three air fences and straight air flow through the tunnels, with plans for evacuation structures in case of war or nuclear strike.


Moscow has been building advanced technologies in the last half century, but none of the outlined objects have included fortification shock absorbers despite their availability since the 60s.

The lecture discusses the complex underground system in Moscow, including the famous "metro 2" and special tunnels connecting government facilities, with some echoes of reality in the southwestern region.

The declassification of special constructions will lead to the transformation of some into urban attractions, possibly including museums or restaurants.

The speaker discusses the difficulty in accessing information about army facilities located east of Moscow and mentions the existence of certain objects with only their numbers and mentions available in archival documents.

The oblique moves in the Moscow subway were designed in the Soviet Union and there are roughly 12-14 pieces built, including the longest one at Matvievskaya Dalne Air Intake or Object H 20577, with some underground vestibules at a depth of about 100 meters.

 **1:30:29** It is not recommended to disclose information on operating facilities as it can pose a threat to national security, but the speaker plans to expand their research and hold an interregional conference on underground objects.

Collecting up-to-date information on operating facilities, even from open sources, can potentially play into the hands of potential enemies and pose a threat to national security, therefore it is not recommended to disclose such information.

The speaker plans to expand their research and collaborate with colleagues from different regions to hold an interregional conference on underground objects, while legally working only with legal sources.

The lecture discussed the difficulty in obtaining information about a specific location and the importance of finding connections and approaching individuals with relevant experience.

A tunnel was built as an independent escape route for senior officials from the Kremlin and other complexes, but there is no evidence of its end station being located on the Arbat or any connection to the corridor along the podium of the mausoleum.

FSB preparation for dictation is described in forums, and it is possible that declassified documents may be classified again, but the speaker does not work with battles of peaceful history.

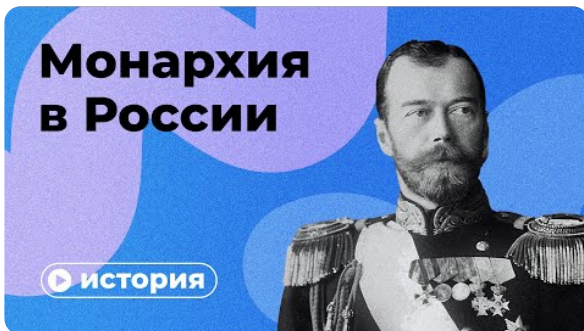
There is a protected underground facility in Moscow that was built in the mid-60s and is now on the balance sheet of the Ministry of Emergencies of Sky structures associated with Moscow city government.

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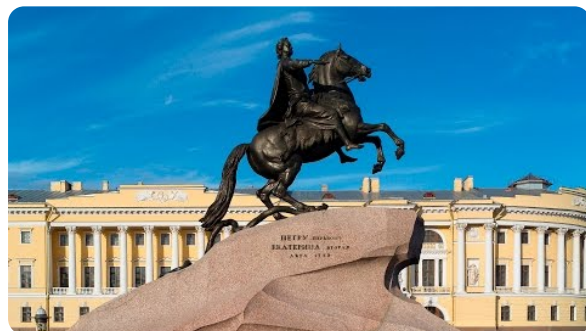


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